The Weekly Museum.

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A PATHETIC STORY.

AS there were ſome circumſtances in the account of the young woman, that were a little ſtriking, the captain's curioſity was excited to let her be called in, and preſent herſelf. Accordingly, the old lady ſtepping out, a young woman made her appearance, of conſiderable beauty; but in her countenance expreſſions of woe. Her blue eyes ſeemed involved in miſt; for ſhe ſhed no tears—her ſorrow was beyond that.

Young woman, ſaid the captain, it is eaſy to percieve that you have been in this way of life long; and that you have been brought to it, perhaps, by ſome uncommon circumſtances. My humanity is intereſted; and it occurs to me to aſk, by what means it has come to paſs. The part which he ſeemed to take in her diſtreſs, inſpiring her with confidence; and being requeſted by him to relate her ſtory frankly, ſhe began as follows:

My father, ſaid ſhe, lives at the diſtance of about twenty miles from this city, and is a man of good eſtate. I have two brothers, but no ſiſters. My mother dying when I was at the age of fourteen, I became houſe-keeper for the family.

There was a young man that came to the ſame church to which we went. He was of the very loweſt claſs, mean in his appearance of homely features, and a diminutive perſon. Yet he had the aſſurance to put himſelf in my way on every occaſion; endeavoring to catch my eye; for he did not dare to ſpeak to me. But I hated him, and was almoſt reſolved to ſtay at home on Sundays, to avoid him; for he began to be very troubleſome. His attention to me was taken notice of by my brothers. They were confident that I muſt give him ſome encouragement, or he would not make ſuch advances. My father was of the ſame opinion. I aſſured them I had never given any encouragement, and I never would; that I was as much averſe to him as poſſible.

I ſhunned him and hated him. He perſiſted a long time, almoſt two years, and ſeemed to become melancholy, and at laſt went away from the neighbourhood; and as I heard afterwards to ſea. I began now to reflect upon his aſſiduity, and endeavors to engage my affections. I recollected every circumſtance of his conduct towards me, ſince the firſt time I was obliged to take notice of him. I reaſoned with myſelf, that it was no fault of his, if his family was low, and if he himſelf had not all that comelineſs of perſon which I wiſhed in a huſband; yet he was ſufficiently puniſhed in his preſumption in thinking of me, by what he muſt have ſuffered, and by his going to ſea, whice he did to get out of my ſight, finding his attempts to gain my affections, hopeleſs. I dreamed of him; and ſcarcely a moment of the day paſſed, but my thoughts were running on the danger to which he was expoſed. It ſeemed to me that if he came back, I ſhould be more kind to him. I might at leaſt ſhew him, that I was not inſenſible of his attachment.

In about a year he returned, and the moment I ſaw him, I loved him. He did not dare to come to my father's houſe. But I could not help giving him encouragement, by my countenance, when I met him in public. Emboldened by this, he at laſt ventured to ſpeak to me; and I agreed that he might come to a peach orchard, at ſome diſtance from my father's houſe, and that I would give him an interview. There he came often; and with a moſt lowley and humble behavior, fixed my regard for him. Not doubting the violence of his love for me, and my aſcendency over him, I at laſt put myſelf in his power. Becoming pregnant, I hinted marriage; but what was my aſtoniſhment to find, that on various prctences, he evaded it; and as I became more fond, he became more cold; which had no effect, than to make me more ardent than before. It had been uſual, for many months, to meet me every evening at this place: but now I had gone often, and did not find him there. At laſt he withdrew altogether, and I heard he had left the ſettlement. Worthleſs and baſe, as I now knew him to be, and, though my reaſon told me, that in perſon he was ſtill as homely as I firſt thougt him, yet I continued to love him to diſtraction.

What was my diſtreſs, when my father, and my brother found that I was with child? They charged me, unjuſtly, of having deceived them with reſpect to my attachment to this low creature, from the firſt: In fine my father diſmiſſed me from the houſe: My brothers, no leſs unrelenting than he, in their reſentment againſt me, upbraided me with the offers I had refuſed, and the treatment I had given to ſeveral gentleman, in their advances to me. For, indeed, during the abſence of this worthleſs man, I had been addreſſed by ſeveral; but my pity and compſſion for the wretch, had ſo wrought upon me, that I could not think of any, or ſcarcely bear them to ſpeak to me.

Diſmiſſed from my father's houſe, (even my younger brother, who was moſt ſoft and yielding in his nature, ſeeming to approve of it.) I went to the habitation of a tenant of my father; there remained ſome time, and endeavored to make compenſation, by the labor of my hands, for the trouble I was giving them. But theſe poor people, thinking my father would relent, had informed them where I was, and the care they had taken of me. The conſequence was, that at the end of three months, he ſent for the child, of which I had been brought to bed ſome weeks before; but ordered them inſtantly to diſmiſs me, that I might never more offend his hearing with my name.

I wandered to this city, and the firſt night lay in the market houſe, upon a bench. The next morning I mixed with the women that came to market, and enquired for work of any kind. I could find none; but at laſt meeting with a young woman, who felt for my diſtreſs, ſhe told me, that ſhe had a ſmall room in this city, where ſhe lived ſometime with an aunt who was lately dead; and now ſhe ſupported herſelf by doing a little in the millinary way: that if *I* would come and take breakfaſt with her, and ſee where ſhe lived, I was welcome. Going with the poor girl, I found her lonely and diſtreſſed enough.—Neverthleſs *I* continued with her ſeveral months. But the work was ſmall that we got to do, and times becoming ſtill worſe, I was obliged to ſell the cloaths that I brought with me, to the laſt petticoat and ſhort gown, to ſupport ourſelves and pay rent. To bring me to the laſt ſtage of miſery, the poor girl, who was more expert than *I* was, in making any little proviſion that could be made, fell ſick, and in a ſhort time died. I could bear to ſtay no longer in the room, and coming out to wander in the ſtreets, like a forlorn wretch indeed, and ſobbing ſorely by myſelf, when I thought no one heard me, I was obſerved by this woman at whoſe houſe you now are, and preſſed by her to go home. I ſoon found what ſort of a houſe it was, and had I not been watched, when I talked of going away, and threatened to be ſent to jail, for what, it is pretended I owe ſince I came to the houſe, I ſhould not have been here longer than the firſt day.

The Captain, feeling with great ſenſibility, the circumſtances of her ſtory, made reply: Said he, Young woman, I greatly commiſerate your ſtory and ſituation I feel myſelf impelled to avenge your wrong. But the villain who has thus injured you, is out of my reach, in two reſpects: firſt, by diſtance; and ſecond, being too contemptible and baſe to be purſued by my reſentment, even on your account. But revenge is not your object, but ſupport and reſtoration to your friends, and the good opinion of the world. As to money, it is not in my power to advance you any great ſum; but as far as words can go, I could wiſh to ſerve you: not words to yourſelf only; but to others, in your behalf. It is evident to me, that you have ſuffered by your own too great ſenſibility. It was humanity and generoſity, that engaged you in his favor. It was your imagination, that gave theſe attractions to his

vile and uncomely perſon. by which you was ſeduced. You have been a victim to your own goodneſs, and not to his merit. The warmth of your heart has overcome the ſtrength of your judgment; and your prudence has been ſubdued by their paſſion: or, rather, indeed, confiding in a man whom you had ſaved from all the pains, and heart-felt miſeries of unſucceſsful love, you have become a ſacrifice to your compaſſion and tenderneſs. The beſt advice I can give you, is, to compoſe yourſelf for this night. Preſerve your virtue; for I do not conſider you as having loſt it: your mind has not been in fault, or contaminated. I will endeavor to find out ſome perſon, who may be diſpoſed to aſſiſt you; and though it may be difficult for you yet to eſtabliſh loſt fame, it is not impoſſible. So ſaying, he left the room; but the young woman, impreſſed with theſe laſt words eſpecially, viz. the difficulty if not impoſſibility of regaining reputation, ſunk down upon her chair, and could not pay him the compliment of thanks, at his departure.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To the Worthy and Reſpectable MAGISTRATES *of the city of New-York.*

GENTLEMEN,

AS your conduct hath hitherto proved you the guardians of the Peace of this city, and as you have acted with energy in the ſuppreſſing of vice and immorality, I flatter myſelf I ſhall not be eſteemed officious, in pointing out a ſcene of *iniquity & diſorder*, never before tolerated amongſt us.

Returning laſt Sunday from Divine worſhip, contiguous to the Freſh Water Pond, (commonly called the Collock) I ſaw, at a moderate calculation, near two hundred Negroes, Boys, and *Gentlemen*, (I mean thoſe who have the appearance of Gentlemen) ſkeiting. I was ſtruck with amazement at the ſcene, and drew this concluſion, that certainly this muſt be unknown to our Magiſtrates.—But ignorance of this flagrant violation, could not have been the caſe, for I am informed, two or three of them live within piſtol ſhot of the place.

The conſequences ariſing from the violation of the Sabbath-Day to the community at large, and the fatal effects that reſult to youth from unreſtraint in this particular, are too obvious to need any comment, and the deſpiſing and diſregarding that ſolemn and ſacred command, "*Remember the Sabbath-Day to keep it holy*," *&c.* methicks ought to inſpire not only our Magiſtrates whoſe duty it is to ſuppreſs the breach of this commandment, but even parents, guardians and maſters, to pay particular attention to the morals of youth intruſted to their care; *I remember the time when ſuch things were not.* And I truſt we are under the ſame obligation at this day, to promote, as far as in us lies, Peace, Good order, and Eternal Happineſs to ourſelves and our poſterity.

Dec. 25. A FRIEND TO ORDER.

ANECDOTE.

A Country Inn-keeper who was much addicted to lying, made it a practice to entertain every traveller that came to his houſe with a diſh of lies. A ſailor one day happening to dine with him was kept mute for a long time by ſeveral lengthy narratives—and among others, he told him the following: He ſaid "the growth of his Indian corn was ſo great that year, that beneath, it was as dark as night, and that he was obliged, when he ploughed it to carry a candle in the middle of the day, to light him along the furrows?" That's a trifle ſaid the ſailor, quite unconcerned, to what I have ſeen, "I was lately in ſo ſerious a ſtorm, that it took ten men to hold one man's hair on his head." which completely ſilenced his hoſt.

The FRIENDLY CENSOR. No. I.

CONSIDERATIONS—*addreſſed to the* FAIR-SEX.

Truſt not in figure, nor in features truſt;
The more your charms, your danger is the more.
Weigh well your actions, ponder every deed;
Let prudence, wary prudence, be your guide;
Still true to virtue;—ſhun the gilded bait
Of vice—That would allure your ſteps to rove—
To tread the flow'ry maze of gaiety.

THAT virtue is the only foundation of honor and eſteem, and the only ſource of all beauty, order, and happineſs in nature, is an uncontrovertible truth. It is what confers value on all other endowments and qualities of a human being, to which they ought to be abſolutely ſubſervient, and without which, the more eminent they are, the more hideous deformities, and the greater curſes they become.

It is alone, my fair readers, a virtuous and diſcreet behaviour that can merit you the eſteem and approbation of mankind. 'Tis not beauty that will procure reſpect; but a polite and humble deportment; and in ſhort, nothing renders a young lady ſo ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of perſons of ſenſe, as pride and vain affectation.

Among the foibles to which the fair-ſex generally incline, none appears ſo predominant as pride, nor is there any for which they have a leſs appearance of reaſon. 'Tis extraordinary that rational beings, poſſeſſed of judgment and ſenſe in ſo ample a degree, ſhould be ſo vain, as to be proud of a face or a few borrowed charms, which they cannot call their own, "a fleeting moment." —What ſtupidity, good Heavens! to be proud of a face; the beauty of which, a diſeaſe may quickly deſtroy, and over which time muſt unavoidably triumph.

It is a truth worthy of obſervation, "that pride was not made for man." Sure nothing can be more unbecoming a creature—a creature that has his origin from nothing, and who is every moment ſuſtained by an Almighty hand; his exiſtence; and all he vainly calls his own, depends on the diſpoſal of God; and ſhould he withdraw the favors his infinite goodneſs has ſo liberally conferred, and withhold for a ſingle moment his Divine influence,—What is he?—He returns to his firſt ſtate; nothing.

ANECDOTES.

AS two Oxonians were walking together, complaining bitterly of their want of money, one of them ſtarted a ſuppoſition: "If we ſhould find a purſe of gold, [ſays he] how ſhall we divide it?" They were, you are to underſtand, of different degrees, one maſter of arts, the other only bachelor of arts. The maſter, like the lion in the fable, inſiſted on having the greateſt part. The other ſaid no, *ſimul occupantes æque dividentes.* The maſter would not give up his privilege to ſeniority; the bachelor inſiſted on his title to half. The diſpute grew high, and at laſt ended in an obſtinate battle. When they were heartily tired with the blows they had given each other, they deſiſted, and began to examine minutely into the ground of their quarrel; and when they came to underſtand that it was only about the diviſion of a purſe of gold not yet found, they ſhook hands and were friends, and returned home very lovingly to college.

A Maiden lady who lately died in Ireland, left two guineas each to four maidens, aged twenty-five, to be her Pall-bearers, each of whom was to ſwear that ſhe was a MAID, before receiving the money; but ſuch is the deteſtation which perjury is held in Ireland, that the old lady was buried without a Pall-bearer.

The PRIMROSE GIRL.

COME buy of poor Mary, Primroſes I ſell,
In London's fam'd city I'm known mighty well,
Tho' my heart is quite ſunk, yet I conſtantly cry
Who'll buy Primroſes, who'll buy Primroſes,
Who'll buy Primroſes, who'll buy, who'll buy.

Friends and parents I've none, I'm look'd on with ſcorn,
Much better for me had I never been born;
I'm poor, but I'm honeſt, I conſtantly cry
Who'll buy Primroſes, &c.

My companions deſpiſe me, and ſay that I'm proud,
Becauſe I avoid them and keep from the croud;
From wicked temptations I ever would fly,
I'll live by Primroſes, come who'll buy Primroſes,
Who'll buy Primroſes, &c.

If pity to virtue was ever ally'd,
Tis tear of compaſſion ne'er yet was deny'd,
Then pity poor Mary, who plaintive doth cry
Who'll buy Primroſes, who'll buy Primroſes,
Who'll buy Primroſes, who'll buy, who'll buy.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

An ACROSTICAL REBUS, *on Miſs*——.

A Small town in New-Jerſey of no little fame,
At once will diſcloſe the firſt part of her name.
The man firſt created, the father of all,
Who ſcripture informs us, occaſion'd our fall;
An inſect for care and induſtry well known,
Who provides for the winter, a ſtore of his own;
A ſweet ſmelling flower, that poets compare
To the innocent blush of the lovely and fair;
A nation whoſe glory conſpicuous ſhall ſhine,
Who fought and who conquer'd under Liberty's ſhrine;
A ſtate that is number'd in the united fifteen,
And the ſeaſon that dreſſes the meadows in green;
Still one thing remains for ſize much renown'd,
The beaſt for the [illegible] you found.
The initials of theſe I'll nearly diſcloſe,
If rightly combin'd, the ſweet name will compoſe,
The name of a laſs that's ſo virtuous and fair,
She's what many others can't ſay that they are.

CREATION.

SEE, through this air, this ocean, and this earth,
All nature quick, and burſting into birth.
Above, how high, progreſſive life may go!
Around, how wide! how deep extend below!
Vaſt chain of being which from GOD began,
Nature's ætherial, human, angel, man,
Beaſt, bird, fiſh, inſect, what no eye can ſee,
No glaſs can reach; from infinite to thee,
From thee to nothing.—On ſuperior pow'rs
Were we to preſs, inferior might on ours:
Or in the full creation leave a void,
Where, one ſtep broken, the great ſcale's deſtroy'd:
From nature's chain whatever link you ſtrike,
Tenth, or ten thouſandth, break the chain alike.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

On FRIENDSHIP.

KIND Nature gave in pity to mankind,
This ſocial virtue to the human mind,
This gives our pleaſures a more eaſy flow,
And helps to blunt the edge of ſmarting woe.
The ſouls relief, with grief or cares oppreſt
Is to diſcloſe them to a faithful breaſt;
And then how lovely in a friend appear
The mournful ſigh, and ſympathiſing tear!
When changing fortune with propitious ray
Gilds the brown evening, or the ſmiling day,
The pleas'd companion ſhares the welcome tide
And wrapp'd in joy the happy minutes glide.

X. W.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 28.

The following intelligence is received by the brig Commerce, Captain Small, arrived at Charleſton, on the 13th ult. from Rotterdam, after a ſhort paſſage.

"That Mr. Pinkney, the American Ambaſſador, had made the following requiſition to the Britiſh Court, which, it was ſaid, had been agreed to: That the Weſtern Poſts ſhould be delivered up to the United States: That the Britiſh ſhall not ſupply the Indians, who are hoſtile to the Americans, with goods or ammunition: That American ſeamen ſhall not be ſubject to impreſs into the Britiſh ſervice; and that American veſſels on the high ſeas ſhall not be moleſted by Britiſh cruizers It was further reported, that an embaſſy had been appointed by the Britiſh court to be ſent to America, for the purpoſe of ajuſting with Congreſs ſome points relative to a commercial treaty. *Diary.*

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated October 22, 1793.

"I have it from good authority, that there has been a very ſevere action between the whole force of Sardina, collected commanded by the King in perſon, the battle is ſaid to have been long and bloody, but the latter were finally routed and purſued, with very great ſlaughter both on the field of action and in the purſuit. The King of Sardina was on his march towards Nice, near which he expected to meet the French, and intend to give them battle, but the French advanced about 4 leagues from Nice, when the above mentioned action enſued — The court ſeems to be very much alarmed at a report circulating in the palace, that the King of Pruſſia propoſes to withdraw his forces from the field of action, and to retire to his own dominions in peace. Various cauſes are aſſigned for this extraordinary and unexpected manœuvre, it is certain that the report has made a very conſiderable impreſſion on this court, which encourages me to hope it is not without foundation." Portugal has granted a convoy to the American veſſels now in her ports, to protect them from the Algerines.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Charleſton, to his friend in this City, dated the 12th inſtant.

"The General Aſſembly for this State met a few days ago—The firſt buſineſs that attracted their attention, was the Arreſting of Major Hamilton and a Mr. Drayton (the latter is Secretary to our Governor,) they are to be tried for high treaſon, having accepted a commiſſion from Mr. Genet, for the purpoſe of Raiſing five thouſand men!—in the back country to aſſiſt the French—they have actually received a large ſum of money, and were ſent about enliſting men: ſeveral members of the aſſembly declare, that they are poſſeſſed of proof ſufficient to convict them. One of our chief judges Mr. Greenup is impeached for neglect of duty, and is thought will loſe his place—it is alſo thought, that our Governor will be impeached in a few days for aiding and aſſiſting the French privateers contrary to law."

The following extract from the proceedings of the Legiſlature of South Carolina, appears to confirm the foregoing letter

On Motion, Reſolved (unanimouſly) that a committee be appointed with full power to ſend for perſons, papers and records, to examin into, and aſcertain the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate, by perſons under foreign authority, without the permiſſion and contrary to the expreſs prohibitation of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate—The following gentlemen were appointed: Capt Anderſon, Mr. Defauſſure, Mr John Rutledge, jun. Capt Butler, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Ford.

FIRE in QUEBEC,

Rutland, Dec. 9. A Gentleman from Montreal, informs, that he had received a letter from the city of Quebec, the Metropolis of the Canadas, which was wrote while that city was burning, which mentioned that one quarter of the city was reduced to aſhes, and that the fire was ſtill raging —This letter, we underſtand, was of quite recent date.

GOVERNOR LEE,

Of Virgina, in a late anſwer to the meſſage of the Legiſlature, informing him of his re appointment to the Chief Magiſtracy of that ſtate, ſays, "Your commendation of my prompt and decided ſupport of the Preſident's Proclamation, is grateful to my feelings. Regarding that the meaſure as the reſult of the moſt affectionate zeal for the happineſs of our common country, authoriſed by the conſtitution, and ſignally beneficial in its effects, my co-operation flowed not only from a ſenſe of duty, but from a conviction, that the execution of my duty on that occaſion, led to the promotion of the true intreſt of the commonwealth. Strengthened in theſe ſentiments, by the approving voice of my country, I ſhall perſevere in a conduct dictated by the ſame principles and pointed to the ſame end: nor can I doubt, under the auſpicious ſmiles of Heaven, that the wiſdom and love of a country ſo eminent diſplayed by the Preſident of the United States, at this trying criſis, ſuſtained by the firmneſs of the people, will terminate in the permanent eſtabliſhment of the bleſſings of peace, an event deeply intereſting to our infant Republic, and juſtly due to the patriotiſm, paſt ſtruggles and paſt ſufferings, of our fellow citizens."

Counterfeit Dollars.

Some very ingenious men in this city [ſays a Philadelphia paper] are now exerciſing their talents in the fabrication of dollars, many of which are now in circulation The compoſition is of pure pewter, and tolerably well executed, and have a brightneſs upon them as if lackered over with killed quickſilver—but they are eaſily detected on examining the edges, which want the milling that ſilver dollars have, they are alſo very deficient in weight.

It is reported that a Britiſh Armament had arrived in the Weſt Indies, to take poſſeſſion of all the French colonies, beginning at Martinique.

A number of American veſſels are carried into Batraw, in the Iſland of Cuba.

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Thurſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Capt. JACOBS, to Miſs CATHARINE DEWIGHT of this city.

We are requeſted to ſay that the Mr. WILLIAM LOW, whoſe marriage was inſerted in our laſt, is not Mr. William Low of Hanover-Square.

THE Mechanic Society will take notice, that their ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held on Tueſday the 7th of January next. Thoſe Members who wiſh to dine with the Society on that day, are requeſted to call on the Stewards for their tickets, on or before the 6th.

STEWARDS.

Jacob Sherred,	Gardiner Baker,
James Tylee,	John Cheeſman,
Chriſtoper Halſted,	Simon V. Antwerp,
Michael Brooks,	James Teller.

New-York, Dec. 22, 1793.

THEATRE.

THIS EVENING.

Will be preſented, a TRAGEDY, *(never performed here) called*

Barbaroſſa;

Tyrant of Algiers.

BARBAROSSA, *by a Gentleman being his firſt appearance on the Stage.*

To which will be added,

Love A-la-mode.

The doors will be opened at 1-4 paſt five o'clock, and Curtain drawn up at 1-4 paſt ſix o'clock.

Muſical Circulating Library.

JAMES HARRISON, *begs leave moſt reſpectfully to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of* New York *in particular, and the public in general, that he has in preparation a very choice and extenſive collection of the neweſt and moſt approved muſic of all kinds, which he propoſes offering to the public upon the terms of a circulating library, which will be extenſively carried on both in town and country, having correſpondence with the firſt muſic warehouſes in London, Paris and Amſterdam, will be conſtantly ſupplied with every new publication as ſoon as printed, which will be immediately added to the Library; in the collection of it he pledges himſelf to ſpare no pains or expence, by which means he hopes to merit the patronage and ſupport of a generous public.*

The library is now opened on the ſame low terms as in London. Subſcriptions are received at his ſtore, No 38 Maiden-Lane, *and good muſic taken in payment.* Dec. 28.

To be SOLD,

A convenient dwelling houſe and lot of ground, the houſe newly built, in lumbard ſtreet, at the upper end of the ſhip yards, near Col. Rutgers. The houſe is 22 feet front & rear, and 18 feet deep, full two ſtories high. The lot is 26 feet, front and rear, and 100 feet deep. The houſe not finiſhed, but will be if it ſuits the purchaſer, and will be ſold on reaſonable terms. For further particulars, enquire of John Ogilvie, on the Premiſes, or of Richard Jacquiſh, Grocer, at the upper end of pump-ſtreet, Bowery. Dec. 28, 1793.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

AS there is nothing more useful or a greater personal ornament, than a clean full set of teeth; they deserve the attention of every one; for which purpose,

J. Greenwood, Approved Surgeon Dentist,

WHOSE extensive practice and improvements, enables him to perform, in the line of his profession, cheap, that every one may be benefited.—He makes and fixes teeth from a single one to a compleat whole set, and performs every necessary operation for the preservation of the teeth; cleanses and draws the teeth, cures the scurvy in the gums, if ever so bad, in so short a time as to astonish the patient, and in such a manner that it will not return.

N. B. Those persons who wish to have information concerning their teeth, and the possibility of fixing artificial ones, the price, &c. will be informed with pleasure by the opperator, if either sent for or applied to, at his house No. 10, Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's Church-Yard, a white corner house.

Mr. GREENWOOD's excellent specific dentifrice powder, for cleaning the teeth, preserving the gums and sweetening the breath, 2/6 per box, or 24/. per dozen. Advice concerning the teeth given gratis.—A generous price for front teeth.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Belvidere from London.

Best London Superfine Broad Cloths,

VIZ.

NAVY BLUE,	Drabs,
do. different shades	Snuff,
Bottle and grass green,	Claret,
Pearl, Lead,	Cinnamon,
Slate, Black,	London-Brown,

And a variety of very handsome Mixtures.

TRIMMINGS suitable for the above.

Cassimeres of different colours twilled and plain
Do. ribbed, Vest patterns of different kinds,
Silk Florentine of a superior quality,

for sale by

CALEB HAVILAND, TAYLOR.

No 13, *Golden-Hill-street.*

Who returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom; and now assures them and the public in general, that he is furnished with cloths and trimmings of a superior quality, and is determined to sell them at as reasonable a rate as any person can afford in this city.

☞ JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS, who are masters of the business, will meet with encouragement, apply as above. September 19

Evening School.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to those parents who have been pleased to favor him with the education of their children. He still continues to teach Book Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, &c. in addition to the common branches of English literature, at his convenient room, No. 8, Hague-street, third door from the corner of Queen-street, opposite the Friends Meeting-House; and hopes to merit the approbation of the public, and express his gratitude for their favors by the strictest attention.

An Evening School will be opened about the 1st of January at the same place by

JOHN WINCHELL.

N. B. He has a full and complete case of Mathematical Instruments but little used, to dispose of very cheap.

Dec. 3, 1793. 91—4t

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Cabinet Making Business---Enquire at this Office.

ANDREW S. NORWOOD,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 31, *Beekman-Street, New-York,*

HAVING *commenced business in the above line solicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. He is determined that his assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction to his employers, will merit a continuance of their favours.*

He makes Sofas, Settees, Easy and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Hair Mattrasses, Flock do. Venetian Blinds, Bed and Window Curtains, &c. Ships Cabins furnished with Curtains and Mattrasses, &c. &c. &c.——PAPER HANGINGS put up with Neatness and Dispatch.

☞ *An* APPRENTICE *wanted to the above business, one that can be well recommended.*

MILLINARY.

MARY PRINCE,

No. 13 1-2, *William-street, New-York.*

HAVING procured the greatest variety of bonnets, silks, vellum and other fashionable ribbons, flatters herself she has it now in her power of serving her customers with as elegant new-fashioned bonnets as any person of her line in this city. She has now on hand the following variety.

The Union, Belvidier, Imperial Cottage, Queens Basket, Queens Village, English, Scotch, Slouch, Old Ladies, Patterson, Village, Cottage, and York Bonnets of the greatest variety of colours and prices, Calashes, Cloaks, and Shades, covered Chip Hats, and Scotch Nett Caps, with a great variety of other articles in the above line too tedious to mention.

N. B. Being determined to decline the dry good business, a small quantity remaining on hand will be disposed of at prime cost, or under.

By Order of Richard Varick, Mayor of the city of New-York,

NOTICE is hereby given to Theodorus Brower, an absent debtor, and to all others whom it may concern, that upon application made to the said Mayor by a creditor of the said Theodorus Brower, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors;" passed the 4th day of *April*, 1786. He hath directed all the estate both real and personal of the said Theodorus Brower, within the city and county of New-York, to be seized; and that unless he the said Theodorus Brower, shall return and discharge his debts within a year after the publication of this article, all his estates real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, this 14th day of November, 1793. 89 1y.

GEORGE WARREN CHAPMAN.

DODDS and THOMPSON,

BISCUIT-BAKERS,

No. 51, *Cherry-Street,*

HUMBLY present themselves as candidates for public patronage, assuring merchants, Captains, and their employers in general, that it will be their heighest ambition to merit their approbation; and as their practice in the branch of their business has been very extensive, and by assiduously: uniting their joint endeavors, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give ample satisfaction to all those who shall be pleased to honor them with their commands.

November 9. tf.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 13, Crown-street, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash. 1y.

April 20, 1793. WILLIAM CARGILL.

MUSEUM and WAX-WORK,

In the Exchange, New-York.

FOR the gratification of the citizens during the holy-days, this pleasing and instructing placeof resort, will commence opening on Tuesday evening next, (or Christmas eve) and kept open every evening (Sunday excepted) until Friday evening the 3d of January next. The transparent paintings during this time will be illuminated; and the much admired American patent steam jack will be exhibited frequently in its real element. This elegant place of public resort, is allowed to be the compleatest and most beautiful in the United States: It contains several living animals and birds not to be met with in this country except in this place; also, a great number of preserved animals and birds, amongst which are, the male and female Ourang Outang, and a perfect Fœtus of the same in the highest state of preservation. Here are upwards of 20 wax figures as large as life, and two Mandarins from the East-Indies. Here the art of man is much admired and astonished. The room is elegantly painted, exhibiting many of the most curious and singular animals, birds and plants in their proper colours; the arch has a fine effect, appearing like a sky, with clouds interspersed, and a thunder storm.—This room is admired as the most proper and beautiful of the kind. After the 3d of January this place will be open three nights in the week (from candle light until 9 o'clock) viz. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. It is open every day from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 3 till evening, Sundays excepted. No person can be admitted without a ticket, which may be had in the front room opposite the door of the MUSEUM, at two shillings, and children one shilling—also, annual tickets not transferable for one dollar.

GARDINER BAKER, *Keeper.*

New York, Dec. 21, 1793. 93—2.

N. B. The American patent steam Jacks, may be had of Joseph Pownall, No. 56, Queen-street.

NEW STORE

JAMES HEARD, and Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they are opening a variety of Seasonable DRY GOODS, which are principally purchased at vendue, and will be sold on terms that will merit their attention.—No. 91, William-street.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1793. 85—3m

Plumbing and Pewtering,

Carried on by

GEORGE YOULE,

AT No. 54. Water-Street, near Burling-Slip, Who dexecutes at the shortest notice, all sorts of Ship an House plumbing.

N. B. Distilling Worms of all sizes, made in the neatest manner.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

For the New-York Cotton and Linen Manufactory

A Number of Apprentices, either Girls, or Boys, twelve years old or upwards; they will be found every thing during their Apprenticeship, and taught the different branches belonging to the Cotton Business.—Enquire at the Factory, about six miles from Town, on York Island, or of ANDREW STOCKHOLM, No. 171. Queen-street.

HUTCHINS's IMPROVED

ALMANACKS,

For 1794,

By the Gross, Dozen, or Single, for Sale at this Office.